SKETCHES OF LINCOLN.

The Missing Bridegroom---Disappointed Bride.

THE UNTOUCHED WEDDING SUPPER.

Speed Takes Lincoln to His Home In Kentucky-His Correspondence With Speed Restored Spirits-Coldness With Mary Passing Away-Gaining Confidence.

[From "The Life of Lincoln" by William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik. Copyright, 1888, by Jesse W. Weik. Copyright, 1892, by D. Appleton & Co.]

XIII. The time fixed for the marriage was the 1st day in January, 1841. Careful preparations for the happy occasion were made at the Edwards mansion. The house underwent the customary renovation, the furniture was properly arranged, the rooms neatly decorated, the supper prepared and the guests invited. The latter assembled on the evening in question and awaited in expectant pleasure the interesting ceremony of marriage. The bride, bedecked in veil and silken gown and nervously toying with the flowers in her bair, sat in the adjoining room. Nothing was lacking but the groom. For some strange reason he had been delayed. An hour passed, and the guests as well as the bride were becoming restless. But they were all doomed to disappointment. Another hour passed, messengers were sent out over town, and, each returning with the same report, it became apparent you need have no apprehension, and that Lincoln, the principal in this little drams, had purposely failed to appear! your feelings. The bride, in grief, disappeared to her room, the wedding supper was left untouched, the guests quietly and wonderingly withdrew, the lights in the Edwards mansion were blown out, and darkness settled over all for the night. What the feelings of a lady as sensitive, passionate and proud as Miss Todd were we can only imagine-no one can ever describe them. By daybreak, after persistent search, Lincoln's friends found him. Restless, gloomy, miserable, desperate, he seemed an object of pity. His friends, Speed among the number, fearing a tragic termination, watched him

"Knives and razors and all the instruments that could be used for self destruction were removed from his reach." Mrs. Edwards did not hesitate to regard him as insane, and of course her sister Mary shared in that view. But the case was hardly so desperate. His condition began to improve after a few weeks, and a letter written to his ly, if advice were needed, I might adpartner Stuart on the 23d of January, 1841, three weeks after the scene at Edwards' house, reveals more perfectly | comfort from abroad. I incline to think | ther | be | renumbered | that the factories how he felt. He says: "I am now the it probable that your nerves will occamost miserable man living. If what I sionally fail you for awhile, but once feel were equally distributed to the you get them firmly graded now that as the gold and silver mines supply their whole human family, there would not be one cheerful face on earth. Whether through the ceremony calmly, or even they can derive their product. I shall ever be better I cannot tell. I awfully forebode I shall not. To remain as I am is impossible. I must die or be youd question, and in two or three better, as it appears to me. I fear I shall be unable to attend to any business here, and a change of scene might help me. If I could be myself, I would rath- formed of Speed's marriage, and on the er remain at home with Judge Logan. I can write no more."

closely in their rooms day and night.

Taken to Kentucky.

During all this time the legislature to which Lincoln belonged was in special session, but for a time he was unable to attend. Toward the close of the session, however, he resumed his seat. He took little if any part in the proceedings, made no speeches and contented himself with answers to the monotonous roll call and votes on a few of the principal measures. After the adjournment of the legislature his warm friend Speed, who had disposed of his interests in Springfield, induced Lincoln to accompany him to Kentucky. Speed's parents lived in a magnificent place a few miles from Louisville. Their farm was well stocked, and they, in the current phrase, "lived well." Thither surroundings he found the "change of scene" which he told Stuart might help him. He was living under the cloud of melancholia, and sent to the Sangamon Journal a few lines under the gloomy title of "Suicide." They were published in the paper, and a few years since I hunted over the files, and coming across the number containing them was astonished to find that some one had cut them ont. I have always supposed it was done by Lincoln or by some one at his insti-

Speed's mother was much impressed with the tall and swarthy stranger her son had brought with him. She was a God fearing mother, and besides aiding to lighten his spirits gave him a Bible, advising him to read it and by adopting its precepts obtain a release from his troubles which no other agency, in her judgment, could bring him. "He was much depressed. At first he almost contemplated suicide." But the congenial associations at the Speed farm, the freedom from unpleasant reminders, the company of his stanch friend, and, above all, the motherly care and delicate attentions of Mrs. Speed, exerted a marked influence over him. He improved gradually, day by day gaining strength and confidence in bimself, until at last the great cloud lifted and passed away. In the fall he and Speed returned to Springfield. At this point, as affording us the most reliable account of Mr. Lincon's condition and views, it is proper to insert a portion of his correspondence with Mr. Speed. For some time Mr. Speed was reluctant to give these letters to the world. After some argument, however, he at last shared my view that they were properly a matter of history.

Lincoln as a Consoler.

The first of these letters is one he gave Speed when the latter started on his journey from Illinois to Kentucky. It bears no date, but was handed him man's life."

7an. 1, 1842, as Speed has testified in another letter to me that he left Springfield on that day. It is full of consolation and advice how hest to conduct himself during the periods of gloom which it appears Speed himself had when he was courting his wife.

"I know," he says, "what the painful point with you is at all times when you are unhappy. It is an apprehension that you do not love her as you should. What nonsense! How came you to court her? Did you court her for her wealth? Why, you say she had none. But you say you reasoned yourself into it. What do you mean by that? Was it not that you found yourself unable to reason yourself out of it? Did you not think, and partly form the purpose, of courting her the first time you ever saw her or heard of her? What had reason to do with it at that early stage? There was nothing at that time for reason to work upon. Whether she was moral, amiable, sensible, or even of good character, you did not nor could then know, except perhaps you might infer the last from the company you found her in. Say candidly, were not those heavenly black eyes the whole basis of all your reasoning on the subject? After you and I had once been at the residence, did you not go and take me all the way to Lexington and back for no other purpose than to get to see her again on our return on that evening to take a trip for that express object?"

The next paragraph is significant as affording us an idea of how the writer perhaps viewed Miss Todd's flirtation with Douglas: "What earthly consideration," he asks, "would you take to find her scouting and despising you and giving herself up to another? But of this therefore you cannot bring it home to

Feb. 3 he writes again, acknowledging receipt of a letter dated Jan. 25. The object of Speed's affection had been ill, and her condition had greatly intensified his gloomy spirits. Lincoln proffers his sympathy. "I hope and believe," he continues, "that your present anxiety about her health and her life must and will forever banish those horrid doubts which I know you sometimes her. If they can once and forever be removed (and I almost feel a presentiment that the Almighty has sent your present affliction expressly for that object), suretheir immeasurable measure of misery.

More Words of Comfort.

The next letter, Feb. 13, was written on the eve of Speed's marriage. After assurances of his desire to befriend him in everything he suggests: "But you will always hereafter be on ground that I have never occupied, and consequentvise wrong. I do fondly hope, however, that you will never again need any trouble is over forever. If you went with sufficient composure not to excite alarm in any present, you are safe bemonths, to say the most, will be the happiest of men.

Meanwhile Lincoln had been duly in-25th he responds: "Yours of the 16th, announcing that Miss Fanny and you are 'no more twain, but one flesh,' reached me this morning. I have no way of telling how much happiness I wish you both, though I believe you both can conceive it. I feel somewhat jealous of both of you now. You will be so exclusively concerned for one another that I shall be forgotten entirely. I shall be very lonesome without you. How miserable things seem to be arranged in this world! If we have no friends, we have no pleasure, and if we have them we are sure to lose them and membered, however, that every dollar be doubly pained by the loss."

A Bit of Sentiment.

The coldness that existed between Lincoln and his "Mary" was gradually passing away, and with it went all of Lincoln's resolution never to renew the he was taken, and there amid the quiet engagement. In a letter, July 4, he says: "I must gain confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made. In that ability I once prided myself as the only chief gem of my character. That gem I lost, how and where you know too well. I have not regained it, and until I do I cannot trust myself in any matter of much importance. I believe now that had you understood my case at the time as well as I understood yours afterward, by the aid you would have given me I should have sailed through clear, but that does not now afford me sufficient confidence to begin that or the like of that again. I always was superstitious. I believe God made me one of the instruments of bringing Fanny and you together, which union I have no doubt he had foreordained. Whatever he designs he will do for me yet. 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord, 'is my text just now. If, as you say, you have told Fanny all, I should have no objection to her seeing this letter, but for its reference to our friend here let her seeing it depend upon whether she has ever known anything of my affairs, and if she has not do not let her. I do not think I can come to Kentucky this season. I am so poor and make so little headway in the world that I drop back in a month of idleness as much as I gain in a year's sowing."

The last letter, and the one which closes this series, was written Oct. 5, 1842. In it he simply announces his "duel with Shields," and then goes on to "narrate the particulars of the dueling business, which still rages in the city.

It Rested Him. To a friend who had obtained from him a pardon for a deserter, "Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites, but it makes me rested after a hard day's work if I can find some good excuse for saving a

A STUDY IN METALS.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER MINES AND OUR MANUFACTURES.

An Industrial Comparison Suggested by the Currency Discussion-Importance of Manufactures to Capital and Labor. Wages In the Mines.

According to the 1890 census report the total output of the gold mines was 1,590,869 ounces, of a coinage value of \$32,886,744. The total output of the silver mines reached 51,354,851 ounces, of a coinage value of \$66,896,988, though the value of all the silver at the mine's mouth to the mine owners would practically be about the same worth as the value of the gold that was mined. Combining the coinage value of the gold and silver output in that year, it was slightly less than \$100,000,000, as compared with the output of our manufactures, worth more than \$6,250,000,000, as shown below:

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT. Silver 51,354,851 68,398,988 Total coinage value.....

According to the census report the value of the gold and silver plants was \$465,960,566, to which must be added the values of the mills and reduction plants, worth \$20,362,772, making the total mining plant value to be \$486,-323,338. On the side of the manufacturing industries we have hired property worth \$833,173,008 and direct cash investment aggregating \$3,996,705,734. Thus, while the total gold and silver

Value of manufactures......\$6,278,338,476

mining plant value of the United States was worth \$486,323,338, the total value of the investments in manufactures was ten times as much, or nearly \$5,000,-Where the gold and silver mines gave

employment to 57,307 people the factories found work for 50 times as many, or 2,907,882 hands. Where the amount of wages distributed to those who worked in connection with the gold and silver mines reached \$43,180,696 a year it was nearly 40 times as much in the case of felt as to the truth of your affection for the factories, which in the same year paid out over \$1,500,000,000 in wages. With 30 times as many factories as there were gold and silver mines; with ten times as much capital invested in facly nothing can come in their stead to fill tories as in the mines, it is still surprising to learn that the total value of the products of the factories was almost 70 times as great as the entire value of the product of our gold and silver mines, the latter reaching less than \$100,000,-000, while the product value of the factories exceeded \$6,250,000,000. In the item of miscellaneous expenses, too, where the mines disbursed \$20,270,440, the factories disbursed nearly 23 times as much, or \$454,844,850 It must furpaid out \$3,363,177,034 for raw material purchased for their own use, whereown raw material, from which alone

As far as the average earnings of the employees are concerned, the gold and silver mine workers have by far the best of it, receiving nearly \$200 a year more than the average earnings of each man in the factories, \$250 a year more than the coal miners and nearly \$300 a year more than the workers in the granite mines. This gives an idea of the relative values of the products per man.

The product of our gold and silver mines was worth, at its coinage value, \$1.58 per capita of our population. In the same year the products of our factories were worth over \$100 per capita of our population. For each \$1.58 per capita of wealth added to the country through the gold and silver mines there were \$100, more than 60 times as much, added through the products of our manufacturing industries. It should be reof the precious metals produced is an enduring addition to the world's wealth. They aid the industries of the east and agriculture everywhere. The products of factories, on the other hand, are not generally of lasting value, being consumed from month to month and from year to year.

Democratic Ignorance.

The New York World claims that because we ship some manufactures of cotton goods, iron and steel, machinery, leather, sewing machines, naval stores, mineral oils and manufactured goods to Eugland it is proof that "the United Kingdom takes more of our total exports than we sell to all other countries combined." Hardly. The bulk of such goods that we ship to England is merely sent there for re-export to other countries, because of the supremacy of the English flag on the high seas and her facilities for reaching the other markets of the world. If our free trade contemporary will only help us in securing protection to American ships, such roundabout methods of transportation will no longer be necessary.

Buy American Gloves.

The manufacturers of American kid, or other gloves made of leather, must be having a lively time of it in meeting the foreign competition. In March our imports of gloves were valued at \$764,599, as against imports worth only \$322,872 in March, 1894. During the nine months ending March 31, 1895, the increased value paid for foreign gloves was \$1,100,000.

Free Trade In England.

During the last quarter of a century England's export trade of home produce has decreased from £195,000,000 a year in 1892 to £143,000,000 a year in 1894. a falling off of almost 25 per cent. This is the example that the free traders desire this country to follow.

It Is Still Growing.

About the only thing that thrives under the present administration is the deficit, which enjoys a growth of astonishing proportions. It was \$51,000,000 at last accounts. - Boston Journal.

THE FR_E TRADER'S BOAST.

theep Raisers Fail to See the Predicted Advance In Wool.

During the campaign which preceded the election of President Cleveland wool was selling in New Mexico at 17 cents per pound and the free trade orators were loudly denouncing the McKinley act for bringing it down to that low figure. "Give us free wool," they exclaimed, "and we will soon have higher

prices. In company with others I visited many of the sheep camps and pointed out to the people that free wool meant an enormous importation of foreign wool and woolens at ruinously low prices; also that a glutted market invariably brought such prices. Unfortunately we have no fool killers here, and the majority of our sheep growers voted for free wool and high prices.

The wreckers were elected, and prices went down to 5 cents. "Oh, that is caused by the McKinley act! Just wait until we repeal the iniquity, and then you will see where prices will'go," said kidneys, and I commenced treatment with they. Of course we waited, but the price him. But I seemed to be getting worse. I can hardly be seen with a microscope now. The following, from the Albuquerque Citizen, shows where prices have gone under the Gorman law:

"V. P. Edie, for account of Primrose & Co., Trinidad, has paid 6 cents on 35,000 pounds of wool shipped this season. Large lots are in sight, but prices had such a pronounced and radical effect, are not likely to run as high as the above figure.

Now the same veracious free traders are boasting that prices have actually advanced. Thus we see that 17 cents was a low price under the McKinley act and 6 cents is a high price under the Democratic act, according to free trade arithmetic. I think the fool sheep raisers know which of us told them the truth by this time.

A. L. MORRISON. Santa Fe, N. M.

THE TARIFF WON'T DOWN.

Revenues Cannot Be Raised by Imitating

British Custom Duties. In the six fiscal years 1889-94 inclusive, the public expenditures of this country averaged \$374,424,463. The most important question of the day is how the revenue required to meet such annual expenditures shall be raised henceforth. Protectionists hold that it should be procured largely by a wise, well framed tariff, avowedly intended to encourage and protect home industry, with the purpose of developing our great resources, maintaining good wages, securing steady, prosperous home markets for farm products and promoting generally the welfare of the American peo-

Free traders, "revenue reformers," "low tariff" advocates and the like, who hold no opinions in common except hatred of protection, would raise the public revenue mainly by a combination of the income tax, or other class taxation, with a low tariff, framed with no guiding patriotic principle, and in servile imitation of the British customs duties. The Wilson tariff bill as sent from the house to the senate is an instance of the piecemeal which Democrats would make of protection if they were not restrained by the protective element in their own and in the Republican

The lines are thus clearly drawn. The tariff question will not down. It is too closely connected with the vital interests of the American people to be shelved. The principle of protection must ever be reasserted in thunder tones and receive practical application.

Free Trade's Foothold.



Japanese For Protection.

In a recent interview in Japan between Colonel Cockerill of the New York Herald and Count S. Okuma, ex-minister of finance, the statesman said: "For a time our young men who were sent abroad returned to us with an inclination toward the Manchester school-that is to say, those who gave political economy any sort of investigation were inclined to be free traders. Today we have a very large and intelligent class turning toward protection." Count Okuma, who is a free trader, also said, "Our cotton mills and silk factories, iron and steel works, etc., with our cheap and skillful labor, will enable us to enter any market in the world." The candor of the Japanese ex-minister is refreshing. The complacency with which he speaks of "cheap labor" stamps him as a confirmed free trader. It also shows the extent of the competition that American labor must be called upon to meet under a free trade policy in the United States.

Free Trade Confidence. The reorder demand for goods is no better.

-Dun's Review. This does not look like confidence in the future of trade, nor as if merchants were disposing very readily of the stocks that they had originally ordered. Moreover, it does not indicate such a free

consumption of goods or so liberal a

purchasing power on the part of the

people as we had in good protection

American Soap Will Wash.

Standing alone, almost in solitary grandeur, we find that our imports of foreign soap were slightly less than in March, 1894. Thank goodness, American soap will still do the washing.

Foreign Firearms.

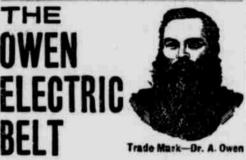
Belgium appears to be selling us some firearms, as we imported \$313,521 worth in the nine months ending March 31, 1895, as against only \$102,000 worth up to March 31, 1894.

Related by a Keeper of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson.

(From the Jackson Citizen Mr. A. E. Wing resides at 612 N. Juckson Street, Jackson, Mich. He is a keeper in the Michigan State Prison, a man of sterling integrity, and whose word is beyon! dispute. He tells the following story of a wonderful escape, and the incidents connected with the dangerous position in which he was placed. He says, some months ago my attention was attracted by a swelling of my groins, which began to ncrease in size to such an extent that I vas alarmed. It spread down my legs to my feet, and I was bloated from my waist down, so badly that I could not pull my pants, over my legs, and I had to open my shoes fully two inches before I could get them on. Even my face became puffed up, and my whole system seemed affected. could hardly drag myself upstairs to unlock my men. I consulted a physician, one of the best in the city. He said the swelling was caused by an irritation of the was strongly urged by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I finally consented. After the first week I commenced to see a change, and felt much better. This was encouraging, and I continued their use. I took five boxes in all, with the happy result that I was completely cured. I have never heard of any medicine which and yet not affect the system generally and leave it in such a good condition. I feel better now than I ever did. After the effect was once established the swelling gradually disappeared until it was entirely gone. I regard Doan's Kidney Pills as a most wonderful agent in the curing of any form of kidney disorder. For sale by all dealers - price, 50 cents

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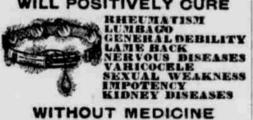
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Annual an

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The habit of using tobacco grows on a man until

grave diseased conditions are produced. Tobacco causes cancer of the mouth and stomach, dyspepsia,

loss of memory, nervous affections, congestion of the retina, and wasting of the optic nerve, resulting in impairment of the vision, even to the extent of blindness: dizziness or vertigo; tobacco asthma; nightly sufficeation; dull pain in the region of the heart, followed later by sharp pains, palpitation and weakened pulse, resulting in fatal heart disease. It also causes loss of vitality. Quit, before it is too late. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the sys-tem, as tobacco, to an inveterate user, becomes a

tem, as tobacco, to an inveterate user, becomes stimulant that his system continually craves.

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